
Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1884.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing transient copies of the *Courier-Journal* to friends abroad must place two-cent stamps on all of our eight-column editions, and three-cent stamps on all double numbers, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

To-morrow's issue of the *Courier-Journal* will be an eight-column paper and a supplement of four pages—92 columns in all, of the choicest and best reading matter—the high water having stopped the mills and cut short our paper supply, so as to prevent the printing of the usual double number.

Advertisers will oblige us by handing in their favors at the earliest possible hour their convenience will permit.

"BUSINESS."

FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—The breadstuff markets were weak and lower. Receipts liberal and exports moderate. There is no apparent reason for the reaction in wheat speculation, except the failure of the formidable northwestern blizzard to invade the winter wheat area. Provisions were irregular and somewhat lower. Cotton was quiet, and options were not fully supported. The live stock markets were weak for hogs, but steady for cattle.

In New York money was easy. Foreign exchange was steady. Government bonds were unchanged. Railroad bonds exhibited an advancing tendency. The stock market was active, and values were advanced. The leverage to-day was derived from the renewal of the trunk pool, under the high sanction of the President of the lines. This has been witnessed several times before, and the new arrangement will, doubtless, hold good as long as it suits the convenience or interests of all the members of the pool.

Foreign advices were of no special significance.

THE CURRENCY BILLS.

Senator SHERMAN has offered in the Senate his Currency Bill as a substitute for that of Senator McCulloch, reported last week by the Committee on Finance. The Sherman bill directs that banking associations shall receive notes equal in amount to the par value of any three-per-cent, bonds deposited as security for circulation, and that for bonds so deposited bearing higher rates of interest they shall receive ninety-five per cent. of their par value in notes, plus ninety-five per cent. of the interest which shall accrue before the bonds are redeemable. This scheme presents in an exaggerated form the fault which we have previously pointed out as obtaining in all other plans of circulation which permit an amount of circulation exceeding the par value of the bonds. All such schemes render inevitable a steady contraction of the currency unless the banks steadily increase their deposits of bonds.

The Potter bill, which finds considerable favor in the East, authorizes the substitution of a two-per-cent, twenty-five-year bond for the three and four and a half per cent, on equal terms, and the substitution for the four per cent of the same bond, plus a cash premium of seven per cent. This bill is conceived in the interest only of the banks. It is much more objectionable than the Aldrich bill, which proposes a three per cent, twenty-three-year bond into which the four alone can be converted, and in the conversion a premium of fifteen per cent. is proposed to be allowed. Neither bill can possibly pass.

To complete the review, the Morrill bill provides that on all classes of bonds other than 4 per cent a circulation may be taken out equal to 100 per cent. of their par value; and that on the 4 per cent a circulation may be issued equal to 110 per cent. of their par value until the year 1890, after which the rate of issue shall be reduced 1 per cent. per annum until the same be lowered to 100 per cent., at which it shall remain stationary.

The McPherson bill directs that on all classes of bonds the rate of note issue shall be 100 per cent. of their par value. This bill is distinguished by its directness and simplicity, as well as by its scientific merits, above all measures yet offered. It has provided that the rate of issue on the 3 and 4 per cent bonds shall remain at 90 per cent., and on the 4's alone at 100 per cent., it would probably have been more nearly perfect.

The debate on this subject will be opened in the Senate next week.

LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF.

It has been calmly proposed to the business community of Louisville that it should pause to consider the expediency of having an Exposition in 1884, because the Exposition of 1883 drew from the business of other cities and towns and gave our merchants more business than they had ever had in a corresponding period. This obstacle to the effort now in progress has been gravely commended to the consideration of both the wholesale and retail dealers.

It has been said that if all the people come to Louisville the country merchants will have no customers, and will therefore not buy a stock from the wholesale dealer, and that thereby the wholesale merchant of Louisville is injured by an Exposition.

Such an argument omits the important factor that exhibitions are to be held in Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and that not having an Exposition here will simply result in the country merchant giving us the go-by to reach a place where more attractions are presented. If the wholesale merchants of these other places would league with our merchants and agree to have no attractions for the country merchant or the country customer, the suggestion made to us might be heard with some degree of toleration. But when every city in the country is putting forth its best endeavor to draw selling and consuming customers, when every wholesale house is sending out the best traveling salesmen it can secure, it is an insult to the intelligence of this community to say that we should have no Exposition because it interferes with some one else. If such a suggestion were made in Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis it would be lampooned as the wisdom of the champion idiot of the times. Forced upon us, it means that the Southern Exposition presents attractions which far surpass all others and draws people beyond what anything else has drawn.

To the retail dealer of Louisville the recommendation is superb in its foolishness. We are to have no Exposition, because if we do have one the whole world

will come here to buy of us. For many years past Louisville has been striving in various ways to keep up with her competitors and draw custom. For several years the Board of Trade had its excursion subscriptions and its excursion agencies out through the country; it struggled for low passenger rates to bring people here—it even gave away passenger tickets. Just as we lit the right thing, just as we find that we have an attraction that draws far beyond any anticipation, up comes this astounding declaration that the common good of mankind demands that we should stop to consider whether we should thus interfere with the chances of other people.

We have some of the most capable and agreeable commercial travelers to be found anywhere. We must withdraw them because they are more attractive than the energetic drummer of Cincinnati. We must withdraw all of our advertisements because they may arrest the passage of some country merchant to Chicago. We must tear down our Exposition building because it may prevent some one going to St. Louis to witness its like enterprise which has been created as an adjunct to St. Louis trade.

The responsibility of man to his neighbor has never been thoroughly understood before. These fresh, new goods in some of the Fourth-street windows must be taken out because they hurt the trade of a neighboring shop which has not so many novelties to show. No man should put up a new sign lest it eclipse his neighbor's old sign and thereby hurt his neighbor's trade. No newspaper must publish a piece of news until it finds that all the newspapers have it, for fear an undue advantage will be taken. We must encourage no new railroads, because thereby we might invade the commercial territory of some of our competitors.

In a word, we must make Louisville as dull and flat and uninteresting as possible, and then no one can complain that we draw country merchants here instead of letting them pass on to other competing cities, and no one at home or abroad can say that we did anything to invite country customers to look upon our retail merchants. There is a certain disinterestedness and philanthropy in these things which have been commended to our consideration truly refreshing in these times of selfish greed and avarice. It is a practical realization of the admonition to love thy neighbor as thyself. Put into operation here, it would be a beautiful allegory that would be printed by our commercial rivals in old English and put up in blue and gold for gratuitous circulation by the ubiquitous drummers of the cold and selfish cities surrounding us.

COME!

"Come, and welcome," says the Charleston News and Courier to Senator HAWLEY, the Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, who announces that a thorough canvass of the Southern States is to be undertaken by the Republicans, with special reference to the close Congressional districts.

Amen! says the *Courier-Journal*. Come, by all means, instead of sending representatives the riff-raff of your party, whom you would blush to have represent you in the North.

Send your leaders, but only those few who are regarded as men of conviction and honesty. Let them come prepared to discuss intelligently and calmly the principles which they hold to be right; let them leave behind them fanaticism and partisan crimination; let them appeal to reason instead of passion; let them show that they no longer look upon the Southern people as a lot of cut-throats and outlaws, a horde of hungry rebels, who are only waiting their time to spring at the throat of the nation.

Let them come with facts and arguments and let them present them as to an audience of intelligence and integrity. Let them show, if they can, that their party is really one of principle instead of prejudice, and that it rests its right to a continuation in power on the advancement of those principles rather than on the blind passions of deliberately excited sectional feeling.

Let these Republicans do this and they will be given an intelligent and respectful hearing in the South, even though for the last twenty years they have stood afar off and reviled and traduced a people of whom they knew nothing except through partially colored and slanderous reports.

Good would inevitably result from such a course as this. Nothing but good can come of a better mutual knowledge between the real North and the real South. The Northern people are not a set of canting bigots, as the Republican leaders would seem to represent them, and the Southerners are not a mob of intractable traitors as these same leaders would have the country believe; and a closer commingling between them will remove any such wrong impressions which the one section may have of the other. If there is no segment of the Republican party in the South, it is the fault of that party. It is the party which has trampled on every right of citizenship in the Southern States; which has followed the Southern people with the bitterest enmity, misrepresentation and persecution; which, instead of sending its intelligent and fair-minded men among them, has dumped upon them the worst class of its adventurers to rule over them and prey upon them.

It is not too late to inaugurate a different policy. In spite of the efforts of Republican politicians to keep alive, for their own selfish interests, the old war animosities, these have long ago become torpid, and most of them are already dead. And when the Republican party recognizes this fact it will have taken the first step toward securing the confidence of the South. When the Republican party shall have given the Southern people credit for a sincere interest in practical questions of Government and material welfare, and when it shall have shown that it thinks them amenable to reason rather than to denunciations or threats, it will at least have put itself in position to ask a constituency in the South.

The Republican party claims to be the champion of a protective tariff. There is undoubtedly a respectable element among the Southern people who have taken up the idea that their interests lie in such a tariff. Here is a nucleus with which the Republican party may begin. With an abandonment of the old sectional policy, it may in time gain a real foothold in the South. Until it abandons that policy it can not begin to shake the "solidity" against which it so violently declaims.

But there is small probability that the

old course will not be followed. The Republicans are divided among themselves on practical questions; they are afraid to venture on new and untried ground; by waging a sectional war on the South they have so far kept the North sufficiently solid to retain them in office; the bloody-shirt campaign has already been formally inaugurated by their most prominent chiefs, and if it is to prosecute in the South "investigations" and to resurrect and inflame sectional prejudices that they come, then they would profit their party more by staying at home.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROS AND CONS.

We print in another column a letter from a lawyer of Cincinnati in relation to certain recent suggestions of the *Courier-Journal* concerning the State constitution. This letter is needlessly diffuse, but we publish it in the interests of fair play and with the desire that both sides of the question may be equitably treated and properly presented to the people of the State. In handling this subject we do not perceive that there is any ground for distrust the intelligence of the people of Kentucky, or their mental and moral capacity for self-government. Hence we shall not be restrained by such distrust in recommending any policy which we may consider proper, and for the same reason we shall be without any motive to suppress the views and arguments of those who take the opposing side. It is the welfare of the people alone that is to be considered, and their ultimate verdict will be to us perfectly satisfactory. It is our only purpose to open the case fairly for their consideration, and to present some of the facts and principles upon which their verdict may be formed intelligently.

We have been compelled to economize our space by cutting down portions of the letter referred to, but have omitted only such paragraphs as contain useless repetitions of views and arguments expressed elsewhere.

The first objection to the proposed amendment by popular movement is that it is revolutionary. Now we are not at all likely to be scared by the tricks of phrasemongers, even when they use a word so formidable as Revolution. There is no power of course to stand against the people, and there is therefore no apostrophe in this word as applied in this connection. There can be no Revolution in the ordinary sense where there is no resistance. What we suggest is quite sharply defined and quite simple, namely, that the people of Kentucky take up their own property, the organic law of their State, and remodel it to suit their own ideas and the changed conditions of our political and social fabric, striking off its dead branches, grafting upon it new and necessary ideas inspired by the existing spirit and demands of civilization, and generally conforming to the wants of the living generation.

There is no question here of Revolution, or violence, or strife, or any other of the "gorgeous and chimeras dire" that might arise in morbid imaginations. It is purely a peaceful process, such as has often been witnessed in this country and in Europe. It is peculiarly and above all comparison the special process which gives the world the liveliest and grandest illustration of the genius of free civilization, an evolution of organic and paramount law by the peaceful exercise of the will of the people in the interests of good order and good government, and justice and patriotism.

For the benefit of our critic we quote Article XIII, section four, of this same Constitution of Kentucky, to show that the framers of that instrument, as well as the more eminent Virginia statesmen from whom they copied it, insisted on this right quite as emphatically as the *Courier-Journal*. It reads: "That all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety, happiness, security and the protection of their property. For the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, amend or abolish their government, in such manner as they may think proper."

Now, of course, any who oppose the people in such an undertaking are alone responsible for any forcible measures which might ensue, as he opposes a sacred right, which would otherwise be realized without dispute or broil. The incidental features of the supposed opposition mentioned by our critic which might be organized at Frankfort to defeat the will of the people of Kentucky are such as must move the reader to laughter. It must be manifest to any mind that the needful reforms in the constitution may be made in the manner suggested, without at all disturbing the code of laws, the tenure of office, or the official allegiance of the State's public servants. One article in the constitution would cover all questions of this kind and maintain in full the legal and official status, precisely as each of our three previous constitutions sanctioned and continued in one sweeping article all existing institutions not inconsistent with its own provisions.

The constitution provides that all members of the Legislature, all officers of the State and the members of the bar shall take the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State * * * so help me God."

Now, it is impossible that this oath can be taken without mental reservation, for in a large number of its provisions, the constitution of Kentucky is in distinct conflict with the Constitution of the United States. It is impossible to obey two laws in direct opposition to each other, and our public servants and lawyers necessarily obey the stronger and ignore the weaker. The result is the constitution of Kentucky is treated as a dead letter as to such solecisms, and by the force of necessity, by the servants of the law which is established upon it. It is an instrument of such little sanctity and of such impotence that we are compelled to pick and choose in certain of its parts such provisions as we may elect to obey and such as we must purpose violate and ignore.

It is not alone in the provisions relating to slavery that grave solecisms exist which weaken its composite structure, but in other passages, and no man should dare to say of a live constitution that any word or sentence is unimportant.

The constitution should be a perfect whole, consistent in all its parts, vital in every element and fiber—*id est*, *vera, aliqua potius*. It requires only the will and act of the people to put it in this condition. This may be done without jar, or dissen-

sion, or any act of violence, or any thought of ill-blood or sedition. To argue that the people of Kentucky are incapable of moving thus calmly and intelligently in the reformation of the constitution is to insult them with the insinuation that they no longer possess the self-respect and patriotism of American freemen. The implication that the existing generation of public men has not the intelligence and knowledge and character to entitle them to essay this task, is more signally to insult the whole people.

In recommending that needful omissions and additions be formulated by a delegated convention convoked by popular plebiscite, we do not wish to imply that all or the greater part of the constitution be changed. Its main composition is entirely above criticism, and most of its provisions would doubtless remain intact.

The criticism that the people have demonstrated in five separate elections that a majority of our voters do not desire constitutional reform is sheer sophism. The constitution prescribes such impracticable methods to determine a majority in a popular vote upon this question that it is simply impossible that a majority can ever be secured. If it were a matter of life and death to suit liberty itself, or if there were such burning issues at stake as aroused the colonies in 1776, it would still be impossible to obey the existing constitution and obtain a majority.

This and some other questions we may handle more at length hereafter. We appreciate that our critics' strictures upon the immigration enterprises of the State, the Railroad Commission, the Bureau of Agriculture and Statistics, etc., etc., may create the impression that the opponents of constitutional reform are naturally affiliated with quietism and reactionary tendencies; indeed, to use a plainer term, that they are thoroughly imbued with old feyism.

MAYOR EDSON, at the inauguration of the New York Naval Stores and Tobacco Exchange a day or two ago, related, as a matter of encouragement to the tobacco men, his experience in the grain trade. Formerly, it was generally difficult and sometimes impossible to sell consignments of grain in New York at a fair price, but since the Grain Exchange has been in operation no such difficulties had been encountered. He trusted that similar good results might follow this effort to revive the waning fortunes of the New York tobacco interest.

Mr. WATTS, of the Produce Exchange, said that "the tobacco trade had largely left New York," but he trusted that the Exchange could also do it and fetch it back. Mr. MAX RADEN said that the tobacco trade had been lost to New York by the multiplication of railroads, but he failed to show in what manner the Exchange would apply the reverse processes of subtraction and division to the railroads. The remainder of the talk was pointless. The Exchange numbers among its members all the dealers of New York, small and great, with one exception; but there appears to be no tangible ground upon which confidence in its success can be based. Louisville is the only city in the United States where a system of dealings in forward deliveries could be successfully operated in tobacco, without tedious and expensive preliminary labors, but here the distrust of such an experiment is quite general and quite characteristic.

The New York *Indicator* notes the fact that the Receiver of the New York and New England Railroad Company proposes to reverse the usual order of things, and to lift the road out of its pecuniary straits by cutting down the volume of the business. The road did well in its local business, but lost money hand over fist on its through business. It is the latter which it is proposed to cut off, and the conclusion to so appears to be quite sensible. The disadvantage under which the through traffic labored was that the haul from Buffalo to Boston was 140 miles longer than that of any competing road. The shortest road is logically entitled to make the rate, and in this case the rate as established was not a living rate to the longest railroad.

NOTWITHSTANDING the fact that Mr. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN has pronounced the letter published by the New York *Tribune* and the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* as a base forgery, these journals still stick to it that he wrote it. This is simply childish. The public will certainly believe BENJAMIN'S denial, unless his accusers can substantiate their charges with something more conclusive than malice and hatred. Even if Mr. BENJAMIN had written the letter alleged to be his, there would be no necessity of kicking up all this hullabaloo about it. He is now an English citizen, and whatever opinions he may have once entertained, can be of no more importance than those of any other single individual.

The New York *Sun* sees its contemplation of the moon long enough to remark that it does not believe Gen. SHERMAN is trying to kiss his way into the White House. It remembers that "in the declining days of the great HENRY CLAY, the Kentucky statesman came here to New York and held receptions at the City Hall, two days being set apart for the visits of ladies. The Mayor introduced them, and the tall and graceful, yet gaunt and grizzled Kentucky giant, with one eye, said: 'All that osculation,' moralizes the *Sun*, 'failed to make HENRY CLAY President.' Well, a man with that kind of a privilege could afford to miss the Presidency."

The Chicago *Journal* comes to the front with the dazzling announcement that "the more free trade we have in all sorts of grain, the worse it is for the American farmer." This is worthy of even the *Mother Goose* philosophers! According to such an argument our farmers would get more for their wheat if the nations of Europe should place a prohibitory tariff on it! The truth is, the Government of this country, by its protective tariff, does all it can in the way of injuring the American farmer, and if other nations did not give him the benefit of free trade in selling his products, his condition would be a most unenviable one.

THAT "venomous and rabid" Republican journal, the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, has come out bitterly against Mr. MORRISON'S Tariff Bill. Those Southern Democratic pillars which take their cue from the *Inter Ocean* can now break their silence with reference to this bill.

MEMBERS seem to be a popular pastime in Ohio and in Illinois, and "hanging is played out." It is yet undecided whether Cincinnati or Chicago contains the most murderers.

THIS AND THAT.

The Maiden's Return.

O mother, I've been down to swim!
You oughter seen your daughter!
There ain't no place to hang my clothes,
For the hickory's under water!

ALAS! my cake is dough.—[Baker Poole.]

"If the doctor never takes a walk for his own health he should at least take one for mine," says the doctor's horse.

The Governor of Michigan gives petitions for pardons full publicity before he takes any other action in regard to them.

The New York *Tribune* has an editorial on "The Aka of Assam." It is good to have a little foreign news in a New York paper occasionally.

The boy with quick medicine circulars, who yanks door-bells and leaves gates open, should be run in by the police if ever their beats become reduced to the proper area.

As Mr. HAYES has refused to have anything to do with interviewers, floating paragraphs relating to the prosperity of his chicken coop may be taken with grains of allowance.

LOUISVILLE has been excessively negligent in not building an immense canal to carry February floods around the city. A canal on the outskirts would be convenient for milkmen, too.

"WITHOUT children of his own, Mr. Phillips was one of the fathers of this Commonwealth," says Julia Ward Howe. There was, then, at least, one very bad child for Mr. Phillips to look after.

STANDING in the midst of the flood, a house was nearly destroyed by fire. This was evidently a revengeful attempt of fire, which has so often been put out by water, to take its turn and put out water.

A ROCHESTER baker has made a cake weighing 610 pounds. This is about the weight of the cake usually baked by a newly married young woman, but why should a baker try to beat the record of a bride?

Why toil for lucre when the bat and ball are both so handy? Why wear a faded suit of clothes when one can be a dandy? The Hoosier boys will work no more for money or for manna! A base-ball league has formed within this State of Indiana.

A CALIFORNIA jackass is mentioned as having been born without legs. It was certainly a great jacks to expect to surprise the world by coming in that shape. If it wished to do something unusual for a jackass, it should have been born without ears.

A CORRESPONDENT at Rising Sun wishes to know why so much importance is given by the newspapers to the movements of railroad men. He should remember that railroad men are sometimes drinking men; that they handle free passes; and that reporters are not all saints. This Rising Sun correspondent should go in the direction of the setting sun.

POKER players say that Gen. Bristow, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, and the pet candidate of the reformers eight years ago, can sit as quietly behind three kings and a pair of aces and not betray his feelings as any one in Washington; indeed, all these Stalwart Kentuckians who refuse to drink sugar in their whisky play good hands at poker.—[Budget.]

ONE more unfortunate: "Mamma (a widow of considerable personal attraction)—'I want to tell you something, Tommy. You saw that gentleman talking to grandmamma in the other room. Well, he is going to be your new papa. Mamma's going to marry him.' Tommy (who recollects something of the life his old papa used to lead)—'D-does he know it yet, mamma?'—[Punch.]

The telegrams of congratulation forwarded to Joe Blackburn by admiring friends include some peculiarly humorous and not unaccompanying them. One dispatch from Anchorage is very pointed and pithy. It appears, however, to have been unnecessary for the correspondent to locate himself, as the ordinary observer would have arrived at the conclusion at once that the writer resided at least in the vicinity of Anchorage.

It is hard to find fault with so enterprising a freeman as Mr. Hughes, but does he not know that when he rushes with his engines to put out a burning house that is partly under water, he is spilling more water into the flood? However, there is much in force of logic in what Mr. Hughes says, and the firemen and engines can't stop to think. Let the Council pass an ordinance providing that when a house in the middle of the river shall, in its impenetrable perversity, take fire and burn, no water shall be thrown by the Fire Department.

SOME rude person pretends to have found a plumber's bill which ran thus: Fixing up Smith's busted pipe, to wit: Going to see the job, \$1; coming back for tools and help, \$2; finding the leak, \$1.50; sending for more help, \$1.50; going back for solder for forgotten, \$1.50; bringing the solder, \$1; burning my finger, \$2; lost my tobacco, 50 cents; getting to work, \$3; getting my assistants to work, \$2.50; fixing the pipe, 25 cents; going home, \$2.50; time, solder, wear and tear on tools, overalls and other clothing, \$5; total, \$23.50.—[Labor Notes.]

As an illustration of the skill of the late Dr. John B. Wood, the "Great American Condenser," it is said that he once "boiled down" a long poem to the following: "Do you love me?" "No." "Then I go."

While he was about it, three of these eight words might have been omitted, thus: "Love me?" "No." "I go."—[Cleveland Leader.] Nonsense! Why, one would suppose Wm. M. Evans had condensed the poem! Any intelligent woman would have understood the Doctor better, and he would have saved valuable space, if he had just said: "Love!" "No." "Go." He might even have put it "L. N. G."

A CITIZEN of Chicago sends to This and That the following ode to "Jimmie Logan's Boomlet":

Jimmie Logan has a boomlet
For the Presidential chair,
The sweetest little boomlet
That's floating in the air.
It's buzzing in his hatlet
And toying with his hair,
This dainty little boomlet
In Jimmie Logan's care.
And of all the funny boomlets
That now obscure the sky,
Jimmie Logan's little boomlet's
"A boomlet in my eye!"

ABOUT WOMEN.

MISS BLANCHE NEVIN, the sculptress, is about to leave Florence, Italy, for her home in Lancaster, Pa.

PRINCESS WINNEMACCA of the Putes is in Washington, on business with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

MISS LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON is now comfortably settled in her home in Rutland, Vt., much improved by her recent trip to Spain.

MADAME MODJESKA tucked up an order the other day to the effect that whoever was late to rehearsal should wear a fool's cap. The members of the company were all on the stage before the time and set the clock ahead half an hour. When she came she was 25 minutes late, but she didn't put the cap on, neither has it been brought out since.

MRS. GRAY, of New York, is now traveling with Mrs. Calhoun, her late husband's sister, says: "I finally concluded to join Mrs. Calhoun and accompany her in her trips when she goes about to give her readers."

have no relatives of my own—father, mother, brothers or sisters—and she is the dearest one on earth to me. She is very much like the General. Her ways, her laugh, are the same, and her quick tones are very much like him. Sometimes my heart almost stops beating when I hear her speak, and sometimes her voice is so much like that of the one who is gone."

The widow of Representative Mackey, of South Carolina, is apparently a pure Caucasian, but there is, it is said, a mixture of African blood in her veins. Some years ago Senators Angus Cameron, Teller and Kirkwood dined at her house in South Carolina, and she entertained them with marked intelligence and culture. When the guests departed, Senator Cameron said to his companions: "Do you know that the lady who has so charmingly entertained us what they call down here a 'damn nigger'?" Teller and Kirkwood were astounded, and were with difficulty convinced that such was the fact.

Of Solicitor Rayner, who refuses to license a woman to be master—or mistress, rather—of a steamboat, because of his great regard, "sincere devotion," and "admiration for the female character," and his "elevated conception of his dignity and loveliness," Miss Emma James writes to the *Boston Transcript*: "Mr. Rayner was a table boarder at the Ebbitt House during a portion of the long time I was myself a boarder there. He at that time had cheap lodgings outside, and his wife and daughter, then a young lady of age to mingle in society, and since married, shared his economical and domestic arrangements. They were boarded by this admiring and appreciative defender of their sex at a modest boarding-house, while he aired his official dignity, solitary, at a hotel table. That's the kind of an admirer and defender he is."

NO CHANGE CONTEMPLATED.

The Brooklyn *Engle* Denies That It Will Displace Kissella or Change Its Policy.

OTHER NEW YORK NOTES.

[Special to the *Courier-Journal*.] NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—In connection with the serious illness of Mr. Kissella, editor of the Brooklyn *Engle*, certain New York papers have taken occasion to comment on the change of management and policy of that paper in case of his death, some going so far as to say that even if he recovered he would be temporarily retired from his position as editor-in-chief. The *Engle* has passed by these stories in silence until tonight, when it says:

It may please our readers to be formally assured that they are destitute of truth. In particular the assertion that the proprietors have considered either the temporary retirement of Mr. Kissella, in case of his recovery, or a change of policy in the event of his death, is simply a brutal invention by a pack of malicious knaves, who are as dead to the obligations of common decency as they are incapable of understanding the true value of a newspaper. In this relation it is no small pleasure to be able to inform our readers that Mr. Kissella, who has been ill for eight hours as to warrant the hope that he may yet be restored to health.

HIGHER COFFEE.

A RISE IN THE PRICE OF THE LUXURY EXPORTED BECAUSE OF THE RECENT VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

[Special to the *Courier-Journal*.] NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A probable rise in the price of coffee is reported as one of the results of the recent volcanic eruption in the Straits of Sunda. Capt. Kading, of the ship Emma Muller, just from Sumatra, reports that when 300 miles out from the Straits of Sunda, pumice dust from the eruptions settled on the ship's deck to the depth of from three to six inches. A large coffee dealer said to-day that the effect of this ash shower on Java coffee fields would certainly reduce the yield twenty-five per cent. below last year, beside affecting the quality of the coffee.

NEW YORK NOTES.

EDDIE GOADIE UNDER ARREST FOR ROBBERY.—AN ATTACHMENT AGAINST THE MEXICAN NOTE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Eddie Goadie, aged 36 years, a man with a score of aliases, has been arrested, charged with participating in the robbery of Louis M. Chas. Superior, a tinent of the elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Eleventh street and Second avenue, December 31, last. The only woman of the gang arrested, one of whom has already been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment. It appears that Goadie was the leader of the gang and planned the robbery. Among the daring robberies in which Goadie has been engaged were the stealing of a case of silk, valued at \$12,000, from C. W. Smith's trunk in 1870; a similar theft in 1874, when he was followed by the police and shot one of them; the robbery of Jacob Ruppert's bank messenger \$10,000; and the robbery of a Planet Mills messenger in Brooklyn.

An attachment has been granted in the Supreme Court against the Mexican Note Construction Company in a suit brought by Guellumine Kinsnes, to recover \$15,000 loaned the company. The company refused to give him a certificate of his loan or pay him the money.

The Excise Commissioners have sent out the following circular to the local dealers in the city where records of conviction for violation of the Excise Law have been obtained:

"Your license has been revoked, as you have been convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of the violation of the Excise Law. The Inspector of this Bureau will call for your license according to law. You will be reported to the police as unlicensed."

There is consternation among 1,100 liquor dealers.

A TERRIFIC FIRE.

Eight Tanks, Several Buildings and a Large Amount of Oil Destroyed at Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 8.—This afternoon a large district in this city, situated on the site of the old Tenth street, exploded with terrific force. The explosion was followed by a burst of flame, which soon enveloped the tank. In quick succession there were seven other explosions, the tanks of naphtha, tar and distilled oil becoming masses of flames in a few minutes afterward. Eight tanks in all, each containing from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels of fluid, were destroyed, the flames continuing to burn forth for several hours. The fire was got under control about 6:30 o'clock this evening. Besides the tanks and oil a large storage warehouse, having a frontage of 200 feet

ble $1\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c over March; seller May $58\frac{1}{4}$ @ $59\frac{1}{4}$ c closing at $58\frac{1}{4}$ c; seller June $58\frac{1}{4}$ @ $59\frac{1}{4}$ c, close

at 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ @ 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; seller July 69 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, close 60 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; futures weaker; sales ranged; Cash

seller February 33¢/lb; seller March 37¢/lb, closing at 35¢/lb; seller April 35¢/lb, closing at 35¢/lb; seller May 36¢/lb, closing at 36¢/lb. Demand is quiet at 58¢. Barley is dull at 61¢/lb; seed is firmer at 1.34 on track. Pork is demand, but prices are easier; declined 10¢ to 1.04. Beef is quiet at 1.04. Cash 157.20¢/lb 25¢; seller March 157.17¢/lb, closing at 157.24¢/lb 25¢; seller 157.40¢/lb 80¢, closing at 157.44¢/lb 80¢. Corn 1.04¢/lb 17¢; seller March 1.04¢/lb 17¢, closing at 1.04¢/lb 15¢. Tard demand and prices are easier; sales ranged 94¢/lb 90¢; seller March 95¢/lb 75¢, closing at 95¢/lb 75¢; seller April 95¢/lb 75¢, closing at 95¢/lb 75¢. Soybeans 1.70¢/lb 17¢; seller March 1.65¢/lb 15¢. Tard demand and prices are easier; sales ranged 1.70¢/lb 15¢; seller March 1.65¢/lb 15¢, closing at 1.65¢/lb 15¢; seller April 1.65¢/lb 15¢, closing at 1.65¢/lb 15¢. Wheat 1.70¢/lb 17¢; seller March 1.65¢/lb 15¢, closing at 1.65¢/lb 15¢; seller April 1.65¢/lb 15¢, closing at 1.65¢/lb 15¢. Wheat 1.70¢/lb 17¢; seller March 1.65¢/lb 15¢, closing at 1.65¢/lb 15¢; seller April 1.65¢/lb 15¢, closing at 1.65¢/lb 15¢.

CHICAGO. Feb. 8.—At the City Board this morning the sales of wheat were 17,500 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels; rye, 10,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels; shipments: Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels; March and June wheat, 2,000 bushels.

NEW YORK. Feb. 8.—At the Exchange this morning the sales of wheat were 17,500 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels; rye, 10,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels; shipments: Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 11,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 2,000 bushels; March and June wheat, 2,000 bushels.

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yellow 5 1/2 @ 34c; old 7 @ 35c; model centrifugal 7 @ 35c; standard A 74 @ 35c. Wheat—No. 1 soft red winter, crushed, powdered 85c; granulated 73c; cubes 70c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, crushed 50c; granulated 50c; cubes 50c. Beans—Havana 25c; 50 test refining 25 1/2 @ 26c. Orleans 35c; domestic Porto Rico 35 1/2 @ 36c. Rice—No. 1 long grain 35c; rate demand; domestic 34 1/2 @ 7c; Rangor and Patna 36c in bond. United Pipe-line—crude No. 1 @ 35c; refined 94c for 70 1/2 test. TALLOW—Is finer; prime city 77-10 1/2 @ 78c. Lard—No. 1 77-10 1/2 @ 78c. TENDERSTEEL—Is dull at 38c.

Wool—Western fine to coarse and hies 37 @ 38c.

Provisions—Pork is quiet but firm; good city 10 1/2 @ 11c; family 10 1/2 @ 11c. Bacon is quiet but steady; extra mess 32 1/2 @ 33c. Cured meats are quiet. Beef is quiet but firm; long clear middle 12c; extra mess 12 1/2 @ 13c; corned beef at 87c; seller March 89 74 1/2 @ 75c; seller 89 75 1/2 @ 76c; seller 89 76 1/2 @ 77c; seller 89 77 1/2 @ 78c. *

BUTTER—Is dull at 24 @ 25c.

GRAIN—Wheat fair and market firm; corn flat 11 1/2 @ 12c.

PEAS—Is dull; Scotch 33 50 @ 33 50; Iowa 33 1/2 @ 34c.

LEAD—Is dull and weak; common 33c. TIN—Is quiet but weak; common 33c.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb.—Flour is firm; family @ 38c; choice 34 1/2 @ 36c; fancy 35 1/2 @ 36c. Wheat—No. 1 soft red winter 1 1/2 @ 1 00 cash; 1 1/2 @ 55¢ seller March; 1 1/2 @ 55¢ May; 1 1/2 @ 55¢ seller June; 95 1/2 @ 55¢ seller July. Corn—No. 2 yellow 50 @ 50 1/2; No. 2 mixed sold at 49 1/2 @ 49 1/2 cash; cash 50 @ 50 1/2.

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1, 100 lbs. 40¢; 200 lbs. 38¢; 400 lbs. 36¢; 800 lbs. 34¢; 1,600 lbs. 32¢; 3,200 lbs. 30¢; 6,400 lbs. 28¢; 12,800 lbs. 26¢; 25,600 lbs. 24¢; 51,200 lbs. 22¢; 102,400 lbs. 20¢; 204,800 lbs. 18¢; 409,600 lbs. 16¢; 819,200 lbs. 14¢; 1,638,400 lbs. 12¢; 3,276,800 lbs. 10¢; 6,553,600 lbs. 8¢; 13,107,200 lbs. 6¢; 26,214,400 lbs. 4¢; 52,428,800 lbs. 2¢; 104,857,600 lbs. 1¢; 209,715,200 lbs. 50¢; 419,430,400 lbs. 25¢; 838,860,800 lbs. 12¢; 1,677,721,600 lbs. 6¢; 3,355,443,200 lbs. 3¢; 6,710,886,400 lbs. 1¢; 13,421,772,800 lbs. 50¢; 26,843,545,600 lbs. 25¢; 53,687,091,200 lbs. 12¢; 107,374,182,400 lbs. 6¢; 214,748,364,800 lbs. 3¢; 429,496,729,600 lbs. 1¢; 858,993,459,200 lbs. 50¢; 1,717,986,918,400 lbs. 25¢; 3,435,973,836,800 lbs. 12¢; 6,871,947,673,600 lbs. 6¢; 13,743,895,347,200 lbs. 3¢; 27,487,786,694,400 lbs. 1¢; 54,975,573,388,800 lbs. 50¢; 109,951,146,777,600 lbs. 25¢; 219,902,293,555,200 lbs. 12¢; 439,804,587,110,400 lbs. 6¢; 879,609,174,220,800 lbs. 3¢; 1,759,218,348,441,600 lbs. 1¢; 3,518,436,696,883,200 lbs. 50¢; 7,036,873,393,766,400 lbs. 25¢; 14,073,746,787,532,800 lbs. 12¢; 28,147,493,575,065,600 lbs. 6¢; 56,294,987,150,131,200 lbs. 3¢; 112,589,974,300,262,400 lbs. 1¢; 225,179,948,600,524,800 lbs. 50¢; 450,359,897,201,049,600 lbs. 25¢; 900,719,794,402,099,200 lbs. 12¢; 1,801,439,588,804,198,400 lbs. 6¢; 3,602,879,177,608,396,800 lbs. 3¢; 7,205,758,355,216,793,600 lbs. 1¢; 14,411,516,710,433,587,200 lbs. 50¢; 28,823,033,420,867,174,400 lbs. 25¢; 57,646,066,841,734,348,800 lbs. 12¢; 115,292,133,683,468,697,600 lbs. 6¢; 230,584,267,366,937,395,200 lbs. 3¢; 461,168,534,733,874,790,400 lbs. 1¢; 922,337,069,467,749,580,800 lbs. 50¢; 1,844,674,138,935,499,161,600 lbs. 25¢; 3,689,348,277,870,998,323,200 lbs. 12¢; 7,378,696,555,741,996,646,400 lbs. 6¢; 14,757,393,111,483,993,292,800 lbs. 3¢; 29,514,786,222,967,986,585,600 lbs. 1¢; 59,029,572,445,935,973,171,200 lbs. 50¢; 118,059,144,891,871,946,342,400 lbs. 25¢; 236,118,289,783,743,892,684,800 lbs. 12¢; 472,236,579,567,487,785,369,600 lbs. 6¢; 944,473,159,134,975,570,739,200 lbs. 3¢; 1,888,946,318,269,951,141,478,400 lbs. 1¢; 3,777,892,636,539,902,282,956,800 lbs. 50¢; 7,555,785,273,079,804,565,913,600 lbs. 25¢; 15,111,570,546,159,609,131,827,200 lbs. 12¢; 30,223,141,092,319,218,263,654,400 lbs. 6¢; 60,446,282,184,638,436,527,308,800 lbs. 3¢; 120,892,564,369,276,873,054,617,600 lbs. 1¢; 241,785,128,738,553,746,108,931,200 lbs. 50¢; 483,570,257,477,107,492,217,862,400 lbs. 25¢; 967,140,514,954,214,984,435,724,800 lbs. 12¢; 1,934,281,029,908,429,968,871,449,600 lbs. 6¢; 3,868,562,059,816,859,937,742,899,200 lbs. 3¢; 7,737,124,119,633,719,875,485,697,600 lbs. 1¢; 15,474,248,279,267,439,750,971,395,200 lbs. 50¢; 30,948,496,558,534,879,501,942,790,400 lbs. 25¢; 61,896,993,117,069,759,003,885,580,800 lbs. 12¢; 123,793,986,234,139,518,007,771,171,200 lbs. 6¢; 247,587,972,468,279,036,014,542,342,400 lbs. 3¢; 495,175,944,936,558,072,028,084,684,800 lbs. 1¢; 990,351,889,873,116,144,056,169,369,600 lbs. 50¢; 1,980,703,779,746,232,288,112,338,739,200 lbs. 25¢; 3,961,407,559,492,464,576,224,677,478,400 lbs. 12¢; 7,922,815,118,984,929,152,448,354,956,800 lbs. 6¢; 15,845,630,377,969,858,304,896,709,913,600 lbs. 3¢; 31,691,260,755,939,716,609,793,419,827,200 lbs. 1¢; 63,382,521,511,879,433,219,586,839,654,400 lbs. 50¢; 126,765,043,023,758,866,438,173,679,308,800 lbs. 25¢; 253,530,086,047,517,732,876,347,358,617,600 lbs. 12¢; 507,060,172,095,035,465,752,694,717,235,200 lbs. 6¢; 1,014,120,344,190,070,931,505,389,434,470,400 lbs. 3¢; 2,028,240,688,380,141,863,010,778,868,940,800 lbs. 1¢; 4,056,481,376,760,283,726,021,557,737,881,600 lbs. 50¢; 8,112,962,753,520,567,452,043,115,475,763,200 lbs. 25¢; 16,225,925,507,041,134,904,086,230,951,526,400 lbs. 12¢; 32,451,851,014,082,269,809,162,461,903,052,800 lbs. 6¢; 64,903,702,028,164,538,618,324,923,806,105,600 lbs. 3¢; 129,807,404,056,329,077,237,649,847,612,211,200 lbs. 1¢; 259,614,808,112,658,154,474,299,695,224,422,400 lbs. 50¢; 519,229,616,225,317,308,948,599,390,448,844,800 lbs. 25¢; 1,038,459,232,450,634,617,897,197,780,897,689,600 lbs. 12¢; 2,076,918,464,901,269,235,794,395,561,795,379,200 lbs. 6¢; 4,153,836,929,802,538,471,588,791,123,590,758,400 lbs. 3¢; 8,307,673,859,605,076,943,177,562,247,181,516,800 lbs. 1¢; 16,615,347,719,210,153,886,354,324,483,233,033,600 lbs. 50¢; 33,230,694,438,420,307,772,708,648,966,466,067,200 lbs. 25¢; 66,461,388,876,840,615,545,417,297,932,932,134,400 lbs. 12

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